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Foreign

CROPS AND MARKETS

World Summaries CROPS AND LIVESTOCK

JUNE 25, 1959

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Foreign Agricultural Service

Washington 25, D.C.

RECORD WORLD COFFEE CROP
EXPECTED FOR 1959-60

The Foreign Agricultural Service estimates the 1959-60 world coffee crop, based on conditions as of June 1, at 66.0 million bags with exportable production at 56.1 million bags. World conditions for coffee production have thus far been favorable for the 1959-60 crop and if they continue good through harvest time, the exportable production for the coming season will be 5.0 million bags higher than the 51.1 million produced in 1958-59.

North American coffee production for 1959-60 is estimated at 9.3 million bags, with 7.3 million bags exportable. The 1959-60 exportable crop in Costa Rica is estimated at the same level as the record 1958-59 crop. Cuba, however, is expecting a larger crop in the coming season as growing conditions have been particularly favorable.

Coffee production in the Dominican Republic and Haiti are expected to be considerably larger in 1959-60. Dry weather and the "off-year" of the production cycle reduced the 1958-59 crops in these countries.

El Salvador's total production for 1959-60 is estimated at 1.5 million bags, with exportable at 1.4 million. Better cultural practices, and more trees coming into production should offset the "off" year of production, and maintain the same level of production as in 1958-59. Favorable growing conditions are reported for the 1959-60 Guatemala crop which is expected to set a record.

Mexico's total coffee crop in 1959-60 is estimated at 2.0 million bags, compared to 1.7 million bags in 1958-59. The 1958-59 coffee crops in Mexico and Nicaragua were reduced by heavy rains. Production factors for these countries, as well as Honduras, have been favorable for 1959-60.

South America's total coffee production for 1959-60 is estimated at 43.7 million bags, with exportable production at 37.4 million. This compares with a total 1958-59 production in South America of 39.1 million bags, including an exportable production of 33.8 million bags.

Brazil is expected to account for the biggest part of the increased production in South America in 1959-60. Total coffee production is estimated at 34.0 million bags, and exportable production at 29.0 million. Large crops are forecast for both Sao Paulo and Parana, the largest producing states. Parana is expected to exceed Sao Paulo in coffee production for the first time, as new trees will be coming into production.

GREEN COFFEE: World total production for the marketing year 1959-60 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1950-51- 1954/55	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1st estimate 1959-60
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica	439	600	750	910	915
Cuba	542	610	725	675	750
Dominican Republic	455	475	650	425	625
El Salvador	1,216	1,500	1,380	1,500	1,500
Guatemala	1,129	1,250	1,420	1,345	1,500
Haiti	642	465	700	500	600
Honduras	212	325	350	400	445
Mexico	1,373	1,600	1,840	1,700	2,000
Nicaragua	362	375	425	360	420
Other North America 3/.....	470	500	425	405	510
Total North America	6,840	7,700	8,665	8,220	9,265
South America:					
Brazil	18,964	18,000	25,000	30,000	34,000
Colombia	6,330	6,500	7,800	7,300	7,800
Ecuador	347	535	515	550	550
Peru	146	250	300	365	400
Venezuela	729	850	825	850	850
Other South America 4/.....	55	55	55	65	70
Total South America	26,571	26,190	34,495	39,130	43,670
Africa:					
Angola	990	1,350	1,285	1,350	1,400
Belgium Congo & Ruanda Urundi	613	950	1,235	1,285	1,435
Cameroun	180	300	425	450	460
Ethiopia	613	865	950	900	900
French West Africa	1,342	1,935	1,885	2,350	2,500
Kenya	223	365	415	400	400
Madagascar	634	950	950	750	800
Republic of Guinea 5/.....	-	-	-	200	200
Tanganyika	281	340	385	425	425
Togo	56	110	80	100	100
Uganda	754	1,360	1,425	1,500	1,600
Other Africa 6/.....	201	300	310	348	376
Total Africa	5,887	8,825	9,345	10,058	10,596
Asia and Oceania:					
India	387	685	735	750	800
Indonesia	985	1,550	1,300	1,200	1,200
Yemen	70	90	90	85	85
Other Asia and Oceania 7/.....	275	300	304	334	352
Total Asia and Oceania	1,717	2,625	2,429	2,369	2,437
Total world production	41,015	45,340	54,934	59,777	65,968

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. 2/ 132,276 pounds each. 3/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Martinique, Panama, Puerto Rico and Trinidad and Tobago. 4/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay and Surinam. 5/ Prior to 1958-59 included in French West Africa. 6/ Exportable production only. Includes Cape Verde, Ghana, French Equatorial Africa, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome & Principe and Spanish Guinea. 7/ Includes Malaya, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, North Borneo, Philippines, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and other information.

GREEN COFFEE: World exportable production for the marketing year 1959-60 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1950/51- 1954/55	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1st estimate 1959-60
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica	378	587	685	835	835
Cuba	49	3/ 208	250	175	200
Dominican Republic	372	300	525	300	500
El Salvador	1,087	1,400	1,280	1,400	1,400
Guatemala	905	1,050	1,225	1,150	1,300
Haiti	443	290	550	350	450
Honduras	167	240	265	315	360
Mexico	1,141	1,315	1,540	1,300	1,550
Nicaragua	313	340	380	320	380
Other North America 4/.....	72	100	280	262	352
Total North America	4,927	5,830	6,980	6,407	7,327
South America:					
Brazil	14,730	11,700	20,800	26,000	29,000
Colombia	5,632	5,750	7,000	6,500	7,000
Ecuador	308	495	465	500	500
Peru	68	200	250	275	310
Venezuela	488	500	475	500	500
Other South America 5/.....	52	40	40	40	45
Total South America	21,278	18,685	29,030	33,815	37,355
Africa:					
Angola	1,019	1,340	1,275	1,340	1,390
Belgian Congo & Ruanda Urundi	595	915	1,200	1,250	1,400
Cameroun	182	290	415	440	450
Ethiopia	544	765	850	800	800
French West Africa	1,257	1,850	1,800	2,270	2,400
Kenya	214	340	390	375	375
Madagascar	569	850	825	625	675
Republic of Guinea 6/.....	-	-	-	175	175
Tanganyika	274	330	375	415	415
Togo	57	110	80	100	100
Uganda	744	1,300	1,365	1,430	1,525
Other Africa 7/.....	201	300	310	345	373
Total Africa	5,656	8,390	8,885	9,565	10,078
Asia and Oceania:					
India	93	3/ 252	213	200	225
Indonesia	504	1,350	1,100	1,000	1,000
Yemen	60	75	80	65	65
Other Asia and Oceania 8/.....	71	60	47	62	70
Total Asia and Oceania	728	1,737	1,440	1,327	1,360
World exportable production	32,589	34,642	46,335	51,114	56,120

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. Exportable production represents total production minus consumption, except in Brazil where it is based upon "registrations" of current crop coffee minus port consumption and coast wise shipments. 2/ 132,276 pounds each.

3/ Export quotas. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Panama, Puerto Rico and Trinidad & Tobago.

5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ Prior to 1958-59 included in

French West Africa. 7/ Includes Cape Verde, Ghana, French Equatorial Africa, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome & Principe, Sierra Leone and Spanish Guinea. 8/ Includes New Caledonia, New Hebrides and Portuguese Timor.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and other information.

Colombia's total coffee production for 1959-60 is estimated at 7.8 million bags, with exportable estimated at 7.0 million bags. These estimates are .5 million bags above the 1958-59 crop which was reduced somewhat by dry weather.

Coffee production in Ecuador for 1959-60 is estimated at .55 million bags -- with an exportable of .50 million bags. Venezuela's 1959-60 coffee crop is estimated at the same level as 1958-59. Production of coffee in Peru is continuing to increase, and is expected to total .4 million bags for the 1959-60 crop.

African coffee production for 1959-60 is estimated at 10.6 million bags, including exportable production of 10.1 million bags. Such an outturn would be about .5 million bags over 1958-59.

New trees coming into production in French West Africa are expected to account for a substantial increase there. The upward trend in production is expected to continue in Angola, Belgian Congo and Uganda.

Bad weather in March 1959, decreased the Madagascar 1958-59 crop and reduced prospects for the next crop. Two provinces were particularly hard hit by cyclones, and there was considerable damage to coffee. Lack of rainfall in Kenya has adversely affected the 1959-60 crop.

Asia and Oceania are expected to produce a total of 2.44 million bags for 1959-60, with an exportable of 1.36 million bags. A slight increase is expected in India, while 1959-60 production for Indonesia and Yemen are estimated at the same level as for 1958-59.

BUTTER AND CHEESE PRODUCTION UP IN MANY COUNTRIES

Total butter production in 31 important producing countries increased for the fourth consecutive year in 1958. At 10.2 billion pounds, production was 2 percent (200 million pounds) above 1957 and 12 percent (1.1 billion pounds) above the 1951-55 average. About half of the countries reported increased output in 1958. Of the remainder, most reported changes of less than 2 percent, and significant declines from the 1957 level occurred in only 7.

Factory butter output rose 3 percent to 7.2 billion pounds. Compared with the 1951-55 average, production was 1.4 billion pounds (or 24 percent) larger. Among 15 European countries reporting, output was up in 8. The most significant gain was in West Germany, where production increased by over 100 million pounds (16 percent) to 792 million pounds.

Butter: Estimated world production, 1/ average 1951-55, and annual 1956, 1957 and 1958 2/

Continent and Country	Average 1951-55	1956	1957	1958
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:				
Canada	316	319	318	350
United States	1,526	1,562	1,549	1,508
Cuba 3/	4	5	6	5
Total North America 4/	1,865	1,905	1,895	1,885
South America:				
Argentina 3/	117	145	125	113
Brazil 5/	104	111	108	109
Chile	14	13	14	15
Colombia	6/ 18	20	21	22
Peru	4	5	5	5
Uruguay 3/	8	9	13	13
Venezuela 3/	5	7	8	11
Total South America 7/	275	315	295	290
Europe:				
Austria	64	72	86	88
Belgium	186	197	197	205
Denmark	371	364	385	347
Finland	137	162	173	175
France	610	626	705	750
Germany, West	701	737	752	856
Greece 8/	17	20	19	23
Ireland	120	142	162	156
Italy	134	136	132	134
Luxembourg 3/	9	10	11	5/ 11
Netherlands	174	169	168	202
Norway	37	39	46	39
Portugal 3/	5	5	6	6
Sweden	215	183	195	192
Switzerland	56	60	63	68
United Kingdom	48	76	96	87
Yugoslavia	24	36	45	44
Total of above European countries	2,908	3,034	3,241	3,383
Africa:				
Kenya 3/	9	11	11	5/ 11
Union of South Africa	77	92	93	89
Total Africa 9/10/	210	245	250	240
Oceania:				
Australia	375	462	404	409
New Zealand	429	468	481	501
Total Oceania 11/	810	935	890	915
Estimated World Total 10/12/	9,100	13/9,700	10,000	10,200

1/ Includes farm butter. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Creamery butter only. 4/ Includes estimates for other North America. 5/ Estimated. 6/ Less than a 5-year average. 7/ Includes estimates for other South America. 8/ Made from the milk of cows, buffalos, sheep and goats. 9/ Includes estimates for other Africa. 10/ Includes product weight of ghee in those countries where ghee production is common, especially Egypt, India, Turkey and other Middle and Far Eastern countries. 11/ Includes estimates for other Oceania. 12/ Estimates include reported factory production for U.S.S.R. and estimated factory production for other Eastern Europe and Asia, including China; rounded. 13/ Revised.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other United States representatives abroad, and other information.

Cheese: Total production 1/ in specified countries, average 1951-55, and annual 1956, 1957 and 1958 2/

Country	Average 1951-55	1956	1957	1958
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Canada	87	95	110	101
United States	1,285	1,388	1,404	1,408
Cuba	10	12	12	12
Argentina <u>3/</u>	236	275	260	241
Brazil <u>3/4/</u>	67	75	75	80
Chile	31	28	30	30
Colombia	<u>5/</u> 74	90	96	101
Uruguay	14	14	20	21
Austria	31	40	46	48
Belgium	22	25	29	30
Denmark	184	186	216	236
Finland	45	62	52	50
France <u>6/</u>	647	705	862	950
Germany, West <u>3/</u>	344	347	341	317
Greece <u>7/</u>	132	152	124	154
Ireland <u>3/</u>	5	6	6	5
Italy <u>6/</u>	706	761	741	766
Netherlands	342	368	384	410
Norway <u>8/</u>	67	74	70	83
Portugal <u>3/ 8/</u>	4	5	5	5
Sweden	123	112	115	113
Switzerland <u>8/</u>	124	133	140	136
United Kingdom	149	224	256	212
Union of South Africa	25	29	27	<u>9/</u> 26
Japan <u>3/</u>	1	4	6	8
Australia	99	97	86	84
New Zealand	229	214	217	197
Total of above countries	5,083	<u>10/</u> 5,521	5,730	5,824

1/ Whole milk cheese made from cows' milk unless otherwise noted. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Factory cheese only. 4/ Production in federally-inspected plants only. 5/ Less than a 5-year average. 6/ Includes goats' milk and sheep's milk cheese. 7/ Includes goats' milk, buffalos' milk and sheep's milk cheese. 8/ Includes goats' milk cheese. 9/ Estimated. 10/ Revised.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other United States representatives abroad, and other information.

Butter: Factory production in specified countries, average 1951-55, and annual 1956, 1957 and 1958 1/

Country	Average 1951-55	1956	1957	1958
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Canada	296	305	306	338
United States	1,327	1,413	1,413	1,386
Cuba	4	5	6	5
Argentina	117	145	125	113
Brazil <u>2/</u>	55	67	64	65
Chile	7	7	7	7
Uruguay	8	9	13	13
Venezuela	5	7	8	<u>2/</u> 11
Austria	44	52	68	70
Belgium	88	102	106	111
Denmark	371	364	385	347
Finland	102	145	159	164
France	479	573	624	662
Germany, West	630	663	685	792
Ireland	80	97	109	105
Luxembourg	9	10	11	<u>2/</u> 11
Netherlands	174	169	168	202
Norway	24	28	35	30
Portugal	5	5	6	6
Sweden	210	182	194	191
Switzerland	52	59	62	67
United Kingdom	30	56	76	67
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ..	830	1,224	1,398	1,426
Kenya	9	11	11	<u>2/</u> 11
Union of South Africa	69	84	85	<u>2/</u> 81
Japan	12	17	21	28
Australia	368	455	397	402
New Zealand	417	455	468	488
Total of above countries	5,822	<u>3/</u> 6,709	7,010	7,199

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Revised.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other United States representatives abroad, and other information.

Cheese: Factory production 1/ in specified countries, average 1951-55, and annual 1956, 1957 and 1958 2/

Country	Average 1951-55	1956	1957	1958
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Canada	86	94	109	100
United States	1,285	1,388	1,404	1,408
Cuba	5	6	6	6
Argentina	236	275	260	241
Brazil <u>3/</u>	67	75	75	80
Chile	21	18	20	20
Austria	28	37	43	45
Belgium	19	23	25	27
Denmark	184	186	216	236
Finland	45	62	52	50
Germany, West	344	347	341	317
Ireland	5	6	6	5
Netherlands	342	338	357	382
Norway <u>4/</u>	65	72	68	81
Portugal <u>4/</u>	4	5	5	5
Sweden	123	112	115	113
Switzerland <u>4/</u>	115	124	131	127
United Kingdom	141	215	245	201
Union of South Africa	24	28	26	<u>5/</u> 25
Japan	1	4	6	8
Australia	99	97	86	84
New Zealand	229	214	217	197
Total of above countries	3,468	<u>6/</u> 3,726	3,813	3,758

1/ Whole milk cheese made from cows' milk, unless otherwise noted. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Production in federally-inspected plants only. 4/ Includes goats' milk cheese. 5/ Estimated. 6/ Revised.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other United States representatives abroad, and other information.

Output in France (662 million pounds) was 6 percent above the 1957 level. It was reported to be 1.4 billion pounds, in the U.S.S.R., up 2 percent from a year earlier. Other European countries showing increased production during 1958 were the Netherlands, Switzerland, Finland, Belgium and Austria. The largest decrease was in Denmark, where production at 347 million pounds was down 10 percent from 1957.

New Zealand's production rose 4 percent to 488 million pounds, while Australia's production, at 402 million pounds, was up 1 percent. Production is believed to have been larger in Brazil and Venezuela, but smaller in Argentina. An increase of 10 percent brought output in Canada to 338 million pounds. In the United States, creamery butter production at 1.4 million pounds was 2 percent below 1957.

Based on preliminary data from 27 reporting countries, total cheese production (farm and factory) in 1958 rose 2 percent from a year earlier to 5.8 billion pounds. This was the fourth consecutive year of increase. Such production was nearly 15 percent greater than the 1951-55 average. While output rose in 13 countries and decreased in 11 (3 were unchanged), there were significant increases in only 6 countries, and significant declines in only 5. As in 1957, Western Europe continued to account for about 60 percent of the total.

Factory cheese output (for 22 countries) dropped slightly below the 1957 level. The Netherlands reported production at 382 million pounds during 1958, an increase of 7 percent. In Denmark a 9-percent rise over 1957 brought production to 236 million pounds. Output in Norway at 81 million pounds exceeded 1957 by 19 percent.

Production in West Germany dropped from 341 million pounds to 317 million pounds. In the United Kingdom, it was 201 million pounds, a drop of 44 million pounds (18 percent) from a year earlier. Among other important cheese-producing countries reporting smaller factory production during 1958 were Sweden, Switzerland, Australia, New Zealand and Canada. U.S. output showed little change.

WORLD BEAN TRADE UP; HIGHEST SINCE PREWAR

World trade in edible dry beans by 21 reporting countries totaled 7 million bags in 1958. This is an increase of 500,000 bags over the 1957 total, or a rise of 8 percent. It is 21 percent above the 1950-54 average.

Non-reporting countries, principally Balkan Communist and African countries, would probably add enough to the yearly export totals to bring them nearer to a balance with the imports.

The United States, by far the world's largest exporter of dry edible beans since World War II, exported 2.1 million bags, or 54 percent of the reporting countries' total in 1958. This was a decrease of 400,000 bags under the 1957 figure. The bulk of the U.S. exports went to Western Europe and Latin America, the former preferring white beans, and the latter the colored type.

BEANS. TRY EDIBLE: International trade

Reporting countries	Average 1935-39		Average 1950-54		1955		1956		1957		1958	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
----- 1,000 bags 1/ -----												
Fully reporting:												
Angola	0	121	0	451	0	271	0	392	0	287	0	198
Argentina	34	11	0	111	0	—	0	30	0	63	0	48
Austria	2/	3	10	26	5	5	36	2	30	4	36	3
Belgium-Luxembourg	367	223	130	27	136	43	266	63	322	92	279	189
Burma 3/	0	—	0	—	0	769	0	449	0	599	0	437
Canada	24	163	88	196	117	55	94	49	86	82	94	71
Chile	0	699	0	523	0	517	0	643	0	555	0	331
Cuba	341	2	1,028	0	748	0	982	2	966	0	1,155	0
El Salvador	1	2	4/	2/	47	2/	153	10	89	2/	175	4
France	638	124	260	96	154	154	287	176	261	132	437	35
Germany, West	639	2	454	28	670	10	534	8	473	9	840	63
Greece	356	0	201	0	200	0	234	0	190	3	121	10
Ireland	5	0	12	0	16	0	14	0	14	0	15	0
Italy	675	43	227	85	49	82	323	77	196	49	184	72
Japan 5/	2,668	418	445	72	490	12	745	3	776	3	1,112	12
Mexico	19	35	561	4	41	204	220	242	15	2/	705	0
Netherlands	19	71	150	204	170	172	364	257	271	221	251	314
Philippine Republic 6/	7/	1/	19	0	70	0	18	0	23	0	12	0
Portugal	43	5	117	100	88	59	80	96	119	44	47	63
Spain	8/	9	42	6	2/	4	2	2	6	4	32	2
Switzerland	67	2/	42	2/	54	2/	116	2/	68	2/	86	2/
United Kingdom	1,018	0	1,294	0	1,059	0	1,902	0	2,198	0	987	0
United States	248	158	442	2,603	280	1,382	1,114	2,466	88	2,616	156	2,156
Yugoslavia	155	2/	168	6	0	95	4	423	56	118	—	—
Total	7,474	2,089	5,536	4,538	4,394	3,834	6,488	5,390	6,247	4,881	6,724	4,008
Partially reporting:												
Algeria	—	1	93	18	124	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
Costa Rica	5	2/	2/	37	36	—	144	—	14	0	—	—
Denmark	—	—	—	—	2	2/	2	2/	2	2/	1	2/
Guatemala	—	0	—	0	—	0	74	0	41	0	3	0
Hong Kong	255	160	—	—	984	746	—	—	—	—	—	—
Israel-Palestine	60	5	95	0	127	0	36	0	16	0	—	—
Korea	330	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lebanon	—	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madagascar	—	423	—	0	—	349	13	24	8	5	—	—
Malaya 2/	—	—	—	8/	312	12	370	11	281	10	354	16
Morocco	35	2	2	93	10	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaragua	2/	—	2/	27	41	52	1	9	0	101	0	—
Panama	—	—	8	0	25	0	22	0	—	0	—	0
Venezuela	—	—	—	—	417	311	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	685	594	198	381	2,078	1,499	662	44	364	116	354	16
Total of fully reporting & partially reporting	8,159	2,683	5,734	4,919	6,472	5,333	7,150	5,434	6,611	4,997	7,082	4,024
1/ Bags of 100 pounds. 2/ Less than 500 bags. 3/ White, butter and Sultani types only. 4/ 3-year average. 5/ Adzuki beans included. 6/ Beans, Beans, lentils combined. 7/ No separate breakdown prior to 1938. 8/ 4-year average. 9/ Federation of Malaya.												

Beans, Dry Edible: U.S. share of total imports into 3 principal markets
1935-1958

Calendar year	United Kingdom			Cuba		
	Total imports	Amount supplied by U.S.	Percentage of total	Total imports	Amount supplied by U.S.	Percentage of total
	: 1,000 bags	: 1,000 bags	: Percent	: 1,000 bags	: 1,000 bags	: Percent
Average:						
1935-39.....	1,018	11	1	341	82	24
1950-54.....	1,294	213	16	1,028	814	79
1955.....	1,033	60	6	748	687	92
1956.....	1,823	684	38	982	933	95
1957.....	2,196	1,115	51	966	915	95
1958.....	987	11	1	1,155	937	81
Calendar year	Mexico					
	Total imports	Amount supplied by U.S.	Percentage of total			
	: 1,000 bags	: 1,000 bags	: Percent			
Average:						
1935-39.....	18	10	56			
1950-54.....	561	506	90			
1955.....	41	41	100			
1956.....	222	221	99			
1957.....	160	160	100			
1958.....	705	1/ 645	92			

1/ January-October.

Source: As reported by importing countries.

The United Kingdom and Cuba are the world's largest importers of dry edible beans. Since 1955 Cuba's annual imports have averaged 900,000 bags principally small red, pinto and red kidney types. Nearly all of these are from the United States.

The United Kingdom since 1955 has imported annually 1.5 million bags of dry edible beans. The United Kingdom imports principally the pea bean, a favorite of the British canning industry.

Mexico is becoming a large importer, though not as large as Cuba or the United Kingdom. Mexico has imported an average of 150,000 bags, mostly U. S. pintos, in the last few years.

Japan in 1958 imported 1.1 million bags of beans, about 90 percent of these coming from Communist China and Burma, with the United States supplying the remaining 10 percent. China and Burma supply principally lima beans, mung beans and adzukis.

Significant to the U.S. trade is the upward trend of trade between the United States as an exporter, and Cuba, Mexico, and the United Kingdom. Since prewar this trade has more than tripled and the United States has been the major supplier to these countries.

WORLD 1958-59 HOPS CROP EXCEEDS DECEMBER ESTIMATES

Revised estimates of the Foreign Agricultural Service indicate that the world's 1958-59 hops crop reached an alltime record of 173.7 million pounds. This quantity is 6.2 million pounds larger than the 167.5 million pounds indicated by reports received up to late December 1958.

These estimates include hops harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in the later months of 1958, and in the Southern Hemisphere in the early months of 1959. They represent the harvest in the countries which before World War II accounted for well over 90 percent of the world's total.

The 1958-59 crop exceeds the previous record of 154.5 million pounds, harvested in 1951-52, by 19.2 million pounds, or 12.4 percent. It is 26.6 million pounds, or 18.1 percent, larger than the 1957-58 crop, and 45.4 million pounds, or 35.4 percent larger than 1956-57 crop. It exceeds the 1934-38 and 1950-54 averages by 33.5 and 20.5 percent, respectively.

All but 3 countries showed gains from 1957-58 to 1958-59. The largest increase, 8.3 million pounds, was in the United States. Other important producers which show large gains are West Germany, with 6.4 million pounds, Czechoslovakia with 4.8 million pounds, and the United Kingdom with 3.9 million pounds. Among the leading producers, France had the highest proportionate increase--38.9 percent.

Increase in world hops production in 1958-59 is due mainly to expansion in planted area as a result of an upward trend in beer consumption and good prices prevailing for hops during recent years. Information on hops acreage for 1958-59 is not available for Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and the Soviet Union, but the area increased in most other producing countries of any importance. The U.S. area increased from 27,700 to 33,400 acres. Growing conditions and yield were generally good in most countries. Expansion in planting more than offset more or less adverse growing conditions or lower yields in others.

HOPS: World average and annual production during stated periods 1/

Country	1934-38 2/	1950-54	1956	1957	1958
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Northern Hemisphere:					
United States	38,977	53,627	38,383	40,135 3/	48,407
Canada	1,612	1,958	1,445	1,201 3/	1,435
United Kingdom	28,023	33,400	20,627	29,979	33,896
Czechoslovakia	20,167	10,976	10,786 4/	10,628 4/	15,400
Germany, West	5/ 20,033	28,749	31,027	32,215	38,581
Germany, East		6/	7/ 697	7/ 1,102	7/ 1,000
France	4,936	4,442	3,704	3,571 3/	4,960
Belgium	2,659	2,324	1,819 7/	2,745 7/	3,307
Spain	6/	6/	4/ 651	750	906
Poland	3,907	6/	7/ 1,409	7/ 3,183	7/ 3,637
Yugoslavia	3,977	2,874	5,137	5,842 7/	6,607
U.S.S.R.	2,205	6/	7/ 6,465	7/ 8,818	7/ 8,037
Other Europe 8/	296	6/	7/ 127	7/ 132	4/ 143
Japan	144	1,235	1,769	1,837 4/	2,151
Total of figures shown	126,936	139,585	124,046	142,138	168,467
	1935-39	1951-55	1957	1958	1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Southern Hemisphere:					
Australia	2,304	3,066	2,826	3,695 4/	3,585
New Zealand	875	1,002	1,004	885 4/	1,090
Union of South Africa :	6/	344	182	154 7/	230
Argentina	6/	149	192	245 4/	369
Total of figures shown	3,179	4,561	4,204	4,979	5,274
World total of figures shown	130,115	144,146	128,250	147,117	173,741

1/ Northern Hemisphere crops harvested in the later months of each year indicated are combined with the Southern Hemisphere crops harvested in the early months of the following year. 2/ From International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, Vol. I. Agricultural Production, Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Official estimate. 5/ Applies to prewar Germany. 6/ Not available. 7/ Unofficial estimate. 8/ The 1934-38 figure is the average for the combined production of Austria, Hungary and Rumania; the annual figures represent total production for 1956 in Austria, Sweden and Switzerland, for 1957 in Austria and Switzerland, and for 1958 in Austria only.

Given average-or-better growing conditions, world hops production will probably continue to increase for another year or two. Definitely-planned further expansion of the hops area in 6 or more countries for 1959 undoubtedly will more than offset the declines this year in other countries. Furthermore, yields from hops planted during the past 2 years should be higher in 1959 than in the 2 preceding years. On the other hand, if adverse growing conditions prevail in several of the important producing countries in 1959 and 1960, the recent upward trend in world hops production may level off or be reversed.

While there are more countries in which beer production and consumption will be increasing than there are in which it will be declining, some of these increases will be offset to some extent by a continued decline in use of hops per barrel of beer. In the United States, beer production probably will not change much in the near future, but use of hops per barrel of beer may continue to decline.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR OUTPUT RISING: UP 10 PERCENT IN 1958-59

Season totals now virtually complete for all countries show rising world centrifugal sugar production in 1958-59 passed 55 million short tons raw value up 10 percent over 1957-58, and a new record. Noncentrifugal sugar production, still important in a few of the less-industrialized countries, rose only slightly to about 8 million tons.

Capacity to produce centrifugal sugar - the principal sugar of world commerce - is still expanding in most producing countries, and further increases in sugar output may be expected. Unusually depressed world prices for sugar clearly imply supplies already in excess of current demand.

Production Increases by Major Areas

The 1958-59 output of centrifugal sugar exceeded that of the previous year by 1 million short tons or more in each of the following areas: Western Europe, South America, U.S.S.R., and North America.

In Western Europe, generally good growing conditions prevailed except in Ireland and Sweden. Except for these, every country in this area achieved a record or near-record output in 1958-59. In decreasing order of tonnage involved, new records were set in West Germany, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Denmark, Austria and Finland.

In South America this season's record large sugar outputs in Brazil and Argentina account for most of the continent's big increase in production over 1957-58. Only Bolivia, Colombia and Peru produced less centrifugal sugar in 1958-59 than in 1957-58.

While considerable doubt remains as to the exact level of sugar production in the U.S.S.R., data released by official sources clearly show a strong upward trend. Reports indicate a record output of about 6.9 million short tons in 1958-59, in contrast to 5.8 in 1957-58, and only about a 3-million-ton average for the 5 seasons 1950-51 through 1954-55.

Major increases in sugar output in North America (including the Caribbean area and U.S. offshore possessions) in 1958-59 over 1957-58 occurred in Hawaii, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Mexico and the Dominican Republic. The increases in both Hawaii and Puerto Rico are partial recoveries from the abnormally low outputs last year, rather than an indication of expanding production. Though complete returns are not yet available, recent reports indicate Cuba will achieve its production target of 6.6 million short tons.

Only modest increases in sugar production in 1958-59 were achieved in Asia, Africa and Oceania. Within these broad areas, however, increases were outstanding for Mainland China and the Union of South Africa. Recent mill-building activity and sharp upward trends in output foreshadow further future increases in sugar production in Asia and Africa. Production in Oceania (primarily Australia) is restricted by limited Commonwealth and Free World markets, rather than by natural factors.

Beet Versus Cane Sugar

Approximately 31.4 million tons, or 57 percent, of the world's centrifugal sugar is made from sugar cane, while the remaining 23.8 million tons or 43 percent is made from sugar beets. This lead of 7.6 million tons for cane sugar over beet sugar is only slightly lower than the 8.3 million average lead back in the 5 year period, 1950-51 through 1954-55. The relative importance of cane sugar has declined from nearly 61 percent of total centrifugal sugar production in that 5 year period, while that of beet sugar has increased from the former 39 percent.

The sugar of world commerce is virtually all cane sugar, while beet sugar is produced primarily for home consumption. For this reason, depressed world prices for sugar can be expected to have less impact on countries producing beet sugar than on those producing cane sugar for export.

Non-centrifugal sugar, being made from cane but only for local consumption, probably will no more than maintain itself, and continue to lose ground in relation to centrifugal sugar.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value): Production in specified countries, averages 1935-36 through 1939-40, 1950-51 through 1954-55, annual 1955-56 through 1958-59 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{2}$

Continent and country	Averages		1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 $\frac{3}{2}$
	1935-36 through 1939-40	1950-51 through 1954-55				
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America (cane and beet):						
North						
Canada (beet).....	76	142	142	134	138	184
Mexico.....	359	900	870	1,190	1,311	1,425
United States.....						
Continental (beet).....	1,517	1,785	1,739	1,966	2,194	2,225
Continental (cane).....	474	566	574	561	532	579
Hawaii.....	980	1,066	1,100	1,085	765	1,015
Puerto Rico.....	982	1,228	1,152	990	934	1,075
Virgin Islands of the U. S.	5	11	13	15	6	12
Central						
Costa Rica.....	9	33	26	33	44	46
El Salvador.....	17	35	42	53	50	59
Guatemala.....	18	43	63	70	73	75
Nicaragua.....	9	37	37	48	63	75
Panama.....	5	19	19	25	28	30
Caribbean						
Barbados.....	114	176	152	215	159	174
Cuba.....	3,183	6,078	5,229	6,252	$\frac{4}{2}$ 6,373	6,600
Dominican Republic.....	490	657	774	831	867	950
Guadeloupe.....	60	105	143	130	129	145
Haiti.....	44	60	64	63	60	60
Jamaica.....	119	364	406	402	387	422
Martinique.....	64	65	95	77	74	80
St. Kitts.....	36	55	56	50	47	59
Trinidad and Tobago.....	149	178	179	188	210	212
Other North America.....	34	52	66	72	65	86
Total North America.....	8,744	13,655	12,941	14,450	14,509	15,588
South America (cane):						
Argentina.....	510	773	681	850	767	1,185
Bolivia.....	1	5	9	21	26	17
Brazil.....	830	2,110	2,482	2,630	3,106	3,760
British Guiana.....	210	266	293	320	305	342
Chile (beet).....	-	4	14	29	39	55
Colombia.....	50	231	274	251	265	260
Ecuador.....	24	60	82	80	88	88
Paraguay.....	6	24	16	22	34	41
Peru.....	444	628	774	763	769	740
Surinam.....	15	7	8	9	9	9
Uruguay $\frac{5}{2}$	2	21	20	30	32	36
Venezuela.....	22	94	241	220	169	190
Total South America.....	2,114	4,223	4,894	5,225	5,609	6,723
Europe (beet):						
West						
Austria.....	196	176	234	236	312	337
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	259	395	427	360	430	457
Denmark.....	260	351	303	380	404	440
Finland.....	13	30	28	36	$\frac{6}{2}$ 35	$\frac{6}{2}$ 43
France.....	1,078	1,549	1,799	1,543	1,728	1,755
Germany, West.....	610	1,255	1,428	$\frac{6}{2}$ 1,275	$\frac{6}{2}$ 1,745	$\frac{6}{2}$ 2,100
Ireland.....	89	113	111	110	135	125
Italy.....	414	828	1,331	1,078	936	1,255
Netherlands.....	261	457	470	394	437	646
Spain $\frac{5}{2}$	202	392	395	472	398	528
Sweden.....	340	$\frac{6}{2}$ 331	$\frac{6}{2}$ 265	$\frac{6}{2}$ 341	$\frac{6}{2}$ 375	305
Switzerland.....	13	34	37	37	42	40
United Kingdom.....	515	764	771	861	692	899
Total West Europe.....	4,250	6,675	7,599	7,123	7,669	8,930
East						
Bulgaria.....	24	83	77	131	165	146
Czechoslovakia.....	715	803	806	725	970	990
Germany, East.....	979	855	785	536	940	965
Hungary.....	125	284	$\frac{1}{2}$ 337	$\frac{1}{2}$ 297	$\frac{1}{2}$ 304	$\frac{1}{2}$ 330
Poland.....	990	1,047	1,201	950	1,292	1,500
Rumania.....	93	148	172	189	227	230
Yugoslavia.....	103	158	143	182	288	206
Total East Europe.....	3,029	3,378	3,521	3,010	4,186	4,367
Total Europe.....	7,279	10,053	11,120	10,133	11,855	13,297

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value): Production in specified countries, averages 1935-36 through 1939-40, 1950-51 through 1954-55, annual 1955-56 through 1958-59 1/ 2/ - Continued

Continent and country	Averages		1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 3/
	1935-36 through 1939-40	1950-51 through 1954-55				
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) (beet).....	2,761	3,010	4,200	5,000	5,800	6,900
Africa (cane):						
North						
Egypt.....	166	264	340	275	337	350
Ethiopia and Eritrea.....	-	4	20	30	38	39
Somalia.....	-	7	11	10	11	10
Central						
Angola.....	37	56	53	66	68	67
Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi.....	14	18	19	20	23	27
Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda.....	63	84	127	143	154	175
Madagascar.....	16	18	29	35	48	62
Mauritius.....	320	535	589	632	621	580
Mozambique.....	81	102	140	168	187	174
Reunion.....	91	163	195	213	230	182
Rhodesia and Nyasaland.....	-	2	4	7	7	6
South						
Union of South Africa.....	498	689	939	849	960	1,119
Other Africa 5/.....	9	13	16	19	17	17
Total Africa.....	1,295	1,955	2,482	2,467	2,701	2,808
Asia (cane and beet):						
South-West						
Iran (beet).....	23	80	93	103	121	129
Turkey (Europe and Asia) (beet).....	76	205	312	339	393	428
East Central						
China, Mainland 5/.....	100	293	570	615	950	1,200
South and East						
Burma.....	27	19	20	32	48	60
China, Taiwan.....	1,240	724	876	955	1,025	940
India.....	1,315	1,690	2,085	2,352	2,673	2,637
Indonesia.....	1,206	578	939	866	913	854
Japan (beet).....	46	38	59	72	99	140
Pakistan.....	33	85	124	128	189	198
Philippines.....	1,058	1,190	1,218	1,137	1,378	1,436
Thailand.....	21	40	69	70	76	72
Other Asia.....	4	10	14	24	39	43
Total Asia.....	5,149	4,952	6,379	6,693	7,904	8,137
Oceania (cane):						
Australia.....	863	1,125	1,268	1,307	1,399	1,525
Fiji.....	150	165	180	148	220	216
Total Oceania.....	1,013	1,290	1,448	1,455	1,619	1,741
World total (cane).....	16,581	23,728	25,656	27,462	29,017	31,423
World total (beet).....	11,774	15,410	17,808	17,961	20,980	23,771
World total (cane and beet).....	28,355	39,138	43,464	45,423	49,997	55,194

1/ Centrifugal sugar, as distinguished from non-centrifugal, includes cane and beet sugar produced by the centrifugal process, which is the principal kind moving in international trade.

2/ Years shown are May to April crop-harvesting years. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ Excludes liquid and green sugar.

5/ Includes both beet and cane sugar.

6/ Includes sugar from imported beets.

7/ May include some sugar refined from imported raw sugar.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad and other information.

NON-CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: Production in specified countries, averages 1935-36 through 1939-40, 1950-51 through 1954-55, annual 1955-56 through 1958-59 1/ 2/

Continent and country	Averages		1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 3/
	1935-36	1950-51				
	through 1939-40	through 1954-55				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
North America:						
Costa Rica.....	15 :	32 :	26 :	33 :	28 :	30
El Salvador.....	17 :	22 :	25 :	30 :	28 :	30
Guatemala.....	31 :	43 :	51 :	48 :	46 :	45
Mexico.....	83 :	157 :	132 :	140 :	165 :	165
Nicaragua.....	7 :	23 :	25 :	25 :	25 :	25
Panama.....	2 :	11 :	10 :	10 :	10 :	10
Total.....	155 :	288 :	269 :	286 :	302 :	305
Asia:						
Burma.....	86 :	93 :	160 :	165 :	155 :	160
China, Mainland.....	350 :	769 :	1,100 :	1,200 :	1,300 :	1,500
India.....	3,772 :	3,285 :	3,080 :	3,248 :	3,350 :	3,145
Indonesia.....	81 :	185 :	328 :	275 :	301 :	318
Japan.....	20 :	22 :	29 :	25 :	22 :	25
Pakistan.....	710 :	952 :	1,100 :	1,230 :	1,270 :	1,370
Philippines.....	63 :	63 :	60 :	73 :	75 :	75
Taiwan.....	32 :	14 :	22 :	31 :	31 :	25
Thailand.....	17 :	23 :	33 :	33 :	30 :	30
Viet Nam.....	4/ :	4 :	13 :	15 :	23 :	25
Total.....	5,131 :	5,410 :	5,925 :	6,295 :	6,557 :	6,673
South America:						
Brazil.....	370 :	325 :	300 :	300 :	300 :	300
Colombia.....	490 :	717 :	610 :	600 :	600 :	700
Ecuador.....	15 :	27 :	26 :	26 :	26 :	26
Peru.....	9 :	28 :	31 :	29 :	26 :	33
Venezuela.....	60 :	102 :	73 :	72 :	70 :	65
Total.....	944 :	1,199 :	1,040 :	1,027 :	1,022 :	1,124
World total.....	6,230 :	6,897 :	7,234 :	7,608 :	7,881 :	8,102

1/ Non-centrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than centrifugal process which is largely for consumption in the relatively few areas where produced. The estimates include such kinds known as piloncillo, panelo, papelon, chancaca, rapadura, jaggery, gur, muscovado, panaocha, etc.

2/ Years shown are May to April crop-harvesting years. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ Not available.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad and other information.

WORLD RICE PRODUCTION
UNUSUALLY HIGH

World rice production in 1958-59 (August-July) greatly exceeds the previous record crop of 1956-57, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service. Almost ideal production weather in several important rice areas, increased acreage, and improved cultivation account for the bumper crop.

World rice production outside Communist areas in 1958-59 is estimated at 291.2 billion pounds of rough rice, 25.3 billion pounds larger than the poor 1957-58 crop, and 6.5 billion pounds above the previous record output of 1956-57. (In terms of milled rice, the 1958-59 crops is 7.7 million metric tons more than in 1957-58, 2 million above 1956-57, and 12 million more than the average.)

There has been a marked increase in world rice acreage in recent years. The record 1958-59 acreage, excluding that in Communist areas, is estimated at 203 million acres, 5 million more than in the preceding year, and 12 million above average from 1950-51 through 1954-55. Acreage this year is up in all continents except Africa.

Average rice yields per acre in the non-Communist countries this season are higher than ever before. Those of non-Communist Asia -- producer of nearly 90 percent of the world crop excluding that of the Communist group -- far surpass the previous highest level. Yields were above average also in North America, Europe, and Oceania, but adverse weather reduced them in important rice areas of South America and Africa.

Asia has a bumper rice crop. The record 1958-59 acreage is estimated at 184 million acres, 5 million more than in the preceding year, and 11 million above the 1950-51/54-55 average. Therefore, the high yields harvested resulted in an extraordinarily big crop.

The largest acreage increase is in India, which this year planted 40 percent of the world's non-Communist rice acreage. Yields per acre were the highest in several years, so that India's rice crop exceeded by 5 percent the previous record crop of 1956-57.

The Philippines, Thailand, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaya, South Vietnam, and other Asian countries also increased rice acreage. Burma and the Philippines had exceptionally good weather for rice production and yields were very high. Production was less than in the preceding year only in Pakistan, Malaya, and the Near East.

Estimates of rice production in Communist Asia (Mainland China, North Korea, and North Vietnam) are unchanged from the summary in Foreign Crops and Markets, World Summaries, November 20, 1958. Most of the 1958-59 increase is due to unusually good yields in Communist China.

Western Europe had its largest rice harvest since 1955. Acreage was up from last year but below the 1950-54 average. Italy restricted acreage below average and Spain's acreage was lower. However, increased yields per acre raised Western Europe's production to about the 1950-54 level. Production in Eastern Europe was the smallest in 3 years; acreage dropped, and about-average yields were harvested.

North America's rice crop increased 7 percent, and was 3 percent above the 1950-54 average. U.S. production increased because of larger acreage and new record yields, but acreage and output were both below average. Total production in other North American countries was 25 percent greater than in 1950-54, mainly because Mexico, the Caribbean area and Central America have been increasing rice acreage.

South America's acreage was 2 percent above the year before and 17 percent more than average in 1950-51/54-55. However, bad weather cut production sharply in several areas. Brazil planted more rice, but floods in the State of Rio Grande do Sul and drought in Sao Paulo and other central states greatly reduced the yields. British Guiana had a record crop, despite a severe spring drought. Floods during harvest greatly reduced production in Argentina, Uruguay, and Chile, and late rains prevented some of Peru's intended rice acreage from being planted. Colombia, Ecuador, and Surinam had good rice crops.

Africa's 1958-59 production is substantially below that of the year before. Egypt, the largest producer, reduced acreage because of limited water supplies. Also, Madagascar's crop was materially reduced by cyclones this spring.

Australia is again harvesting a record rice crop. A near-record acreage was planted, and yields per acre are nearly up to the unusually high yields of 1957-58.

(Continued on Page 26)

WORLD'S 1958 CORN CROP NOW SET AT 7.3 BILLION BUSHELLS

World corn production in 1958 is now estimated at 7.3 billion bushels, based on the latest information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. This alltime record crop is considerably larger than expected early in the season and is 50 million bushels above the previous estimate. (See Foreign Crops and Markets, February 1959.) The present estimate is 11 percent above the large 1957 crop and 29 percent above the 1950-54 average.

The unprecedented 1958 harvest was mainly due to record outturns in the United States and the Soviet Union, now the ranking corn producers of the world. The U.S. crop normally accounts for more than one-half the world's total corn production. Recent expansion in corn in the Soviet Union brought that country's estimated production to second place in 1956 and again in 1958. Those countries together accounted for 60 percent of world production in 1958.

Africa:													
Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi ..	1,097	1,179	1,196	1,186	13.5	15.4	15.6	15.4	15.4	18,100:	18,700:	18,300	
Kenya 5/	150	166	267	—	28.9	30.7	26.2	—	—	5,100:	7,000:	—	
Egypt	1,819	1,905	1,836	2,030	33.9	34.1	32.1	33.8	—	61,670:	58,860:	68,700	
Morocco 2/	1,236	1,169	1,119	1,181	7.7	8.8	7.1	9.3	—	9,536:	7,900:	11,000	
French West Africa	1,552	—	—	—	10.1	—	—	—	—	15,658:	—	—	
Madagascar	225	—	—	—	13.3	—	—	—	—	3,000:	—	—	
Angola	1,300	1,480	1,480	1,480	8.2	8.8	8.8	6.8	—	10,670:	13,000:	10,000	
Rhodesia and Wraseland	—	3,300	2,500	3,000	—	14.5	17.6	16.6	—	—	48,000:	44,000:	50,000
Union of South Africa	7,911	—	—	—	14.6	—	—	—	—	115,732:	151,090:	131,600:	133,000
Estimated total 5/	23,830	26,780	26,360	27,450	15.1	16.1	15.4	15.5	—	360,000:	430,000:	405,000:	425,000
South America:													
Argentina	4,833	4,838	—	—	24.8	22.0	—	—	—	120,098:	106,210:	220,000:	215,000
Brazil	12,700	15,060	14,260	—	19.4	20.3	20.3	—	—	247,000:	305,000:	290,000:	—
Chile	135	142	158	163	27.7	27.7	32.9	25.4	—	3,542:	3,940:	5,200:	4,140
Colombia	1,800	1,673	1,273	1,742	17.1	18.6	22.3	18.1	—	30,800:	31,100:	28,350:	31,500
Peru	636	580	581	581	19.2	18.0	18.3	19.7	—	12,186:	10,440:	10,650:	11,420
Uruguay	643	819	881	890	10.7	8.1	12.3	—	—	6,902:	6,620:	10,870:	—
Venezuela	700	709	700	639	18.4	19.5	19.3	21.1	—	12,850:	13,800:	13,500:	13,500
Estimated total 5/	22,380	24,830	25,310	26,580	20.1	19.7	23.5	21.6	—	450,000:	490,000:	595,000:	575,000
Oceania:													
Australia	173	182	184	149	26.9	30.2	30.7	30.9	—	4,654:	5,500:	5,640:	4,600
New Zealand	5	6	—	—	62.0	52.5	—	—	—	310:	315:	—	—
Estimated total 5/	180	190	190	160	27.8	31.6	31.6	31.2	—	5,000:	6,000:	6,000:	5,000
Estimated world total 5/	222,080	242,680	232,430	240,830	25.4	27.1	28.2	30.3	—	5,645,000:	6,570,000:	6,555,000:	7,300,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which follow; thus the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1958 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvest which began early in 1959. 2/ Figures refer to harvested area as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for the Southern Hemisphere, revised preliminary forecasts. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ During 1956-58 a considerable portion of the corn was harvested in the milky stage for silage. This was not an important factor in earlier years when total corn acreage was much smaller. 7/ Dried corn only. Previous published series included immature corn. 8/ Production on European holdings only. Allowances for native cultivation, not shown, are included in estimated total for Africa. 9/ Excludes areas formerly known as Spanish Morocco and Tangier.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Production in North America is estimated at 4,087 million bushels, of which the United States produced 3,800 million. This exceeded the 1948 record by almost 200 million bushels, even though acreage in 1948 was almost one-sixth larger. Acreage harvested in 1958 was 73.5 million acres; with the exception of 1957 this is the smallest-corn acreage since 1887. Yields averaged 51.7 bushels per acre in 1958 -- exceeding the previous record in 1957 by about 10 percent.

Mexico's 1958 harvest was also at a new high. As estimated at 197 million bushels, this is 36 million bushels above the 1957 crop and 56 million above the 1950-54 average. Acreage was reported the same as in 1957 but yields were sharply higher. Canada's production of 29.9 million bushels was a near-record, with higher yields than in 1957 offsetting reduced acreage.

The 1958 corn production in Europe is estimated at 755 million bushels, compared with the large harvest of 875 million bushels in 1957. It is still, however, well above the 1950-54 average of 588 million. The decline from the high 1957 level was in the Danube Basin countries, the principal corn producing area of Europe. The greatest individual reduction was in Yugoslavia where 1958 production of 156 million bushels was sharply below the record outturn of 223 million bushels a year earlier.

Total corn production in the Soviet Union in 1958 is now estimated at a record of 600 million bushels. This is more than double the small harvest of 275 million bushels in 1957 and well above the previous record of 500 million bushels in 1956. Average outturn during 1950-54 is estimated at 190 million bushels.

More information is available than in past years on which to base production estimates for the Soviet Union. For the first time separate per-unit yields were published for dried grain and for ears harvested in the milky stage for silage, in dry-grain equivalent. Yields of 35.7 bushels per acre were indicated for dried corn and 23.7 bushels per acre for immature-ear silage, in dry-grain equivalent. The latter yield, in relation to dry grain yield, appears to be out of line with figures given for previous years and has, therefore, been reduced to what seems to be a more realistic ratio.

Corn acreage harvested as grain in 1958 was reported at 10.9 million acres and acreage harvested in the milky stage, 9.1 million. Additional acreage used as silage in a more immature stage and for fodder brought total corn acreage to 48.7 million acres in 1958.

Corn production in Asia, estimated at 850 million bushels, set a new record. Though outturns were above-average in most areas, Mainland China's record outturn was the main factor in the large harvest. Evidence points to an unprecedented harvest there, though probably not up to extravagant official claims.

The crop in Africa was well above average, though slightly less than the large 1956 production. Production in the Union of South Africa was well below the record crop of 1956 though somewhat above average. South Africa produces about one-third of Africa's total corn crop. A record harvest was reported for Egypt, the second largest producer of the area.

Production in South America is now estimated at 575 million bushels. This is moderately below the previous estimate, since unfavorable weather during harvest reduced Argentina's total outturn. The Argentine crop is now tentatively estimated at 215 million bushels, slightly less than a year earlier; it had been expected to be somewhat larger.

Corn is of little significance in Australia and the 1958 crop of less than 5 million bushels is about average. Below-average acreage was offset by somewhat above average yields.

WORLD SESAME SEED PRODUCTION UP SHARPLY IN 1958

World production of sesame seed in 1958 is estimated at 1.76 million short tons, up 25 percent from 1957, but 1 percent below the 1935-39 average. Increased production in India and Communist China accounted for most of the larger output.

North America produced about 10 percent less sesame seed in 1958, and most of the decline was in Mexico, the major producing country. U. S. production, although relatively small, was up substantially. Several Central American countries produce small quantities of sesame seed, and, although the total output is insignificant in comparison to the world total (less than 1 percent), they export practically all of each year's crop. And since most major producing countries consume most of their outturn domestically, these small producers provide around 10 percent of the sesame seed entering world trade. Production in Central America in 1958 probably was about equal to the 1957 crop.

Sesame seed is assuming growing importance in Colombia and Venezuela--the only South American countries where it is grown on a large scale. Increased acreages are being planted to sesame, and since 1956, production has established successive record highs each year in both countries.

European sesame seed production accounts for less than 2 percent of the total output, with Greece producing around one-half of the total.

(Continued on Page 28)

Continent and country	Acreage				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Average	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Average	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
	to	2/	2/	2/	to	2/	2/	2/	to	2/	2/	2/
North America:												
Mexico	235	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,574	1,818	1,824	1,790	369.9	518.2	528.9	555.0
United States	2,068	1,569	1,340	1,421	2,419	3,152	3,204	3,309	5,002.6	4,945.9	4,791.5	4,701.5
Costa Rica	72	92	92	112	1,183	815	862	1,116	85.2	75.0	79.3	125.0
El Salvador	44	38	36	31	1,430	1,745	1,842	1,435	62.9	66.3	66.3	44.5
Guatemala	21	21	22	23	1,043	905	1,123	1,113	21.9	19.0	24.7	25.6
Honduras	27	32	33	33	926	916	927	958	25.0	29.3	30.6	31.6
Nicaragua	66	62	69	—	1,298	1,035	1,020	—	85.7	64.2	70.4	70.0
Panama	179	210	220	225	1,165	1,028	879	1,178	208.5	215.9	193.4	265.0
Cuba	175	400	270	250	1,829	1,538	2,130	2,000	320.0	615.0	575.0	500.0
Dominican Republic	112	120	120	—	1,703	1,875	1,833	—	190.7	225.0	—	—
Total North America	3,097	2,931	2,602	2,708	2,104	2,363	2,395	2,468	6,515.1	6,926.3	6,230.6	6,683.2
South America:												
Argentina	140	142	149	100	2,815	3,040	3,205	2,500	394.1	431.7	477.5	250.0
Bolivia	40	43	47	50	1,480	1,395	1,383	1,500	59.2	60.0	65.0	75.0
Brazil 2/	5,362	6,240	6,283	6,400	1,340	1,467	1,399	1,281	7,182.5	9,151.2	8,792.5	8,200.0
British Guiana	134	134	125	135	2,087	1,978	1,880	2,519	279.7	265.0	235.0	300.0
Chile	69	70	76	94	2,512	2,000	2,637	2,021	173.3	140.0	200.4	190.0
Colombia	401	482	432	487	1,465	1,546	1,602	1,767	587.3	745.2	772.1	860.3
Ecuador	150	174	130	150	1,767	1,753	1,792	1,667	265.0	305.0	233.0	250.0
Paraguay	23	—	—	—	1,730	—	—	—	39.8	42.0	51.0	44.0
Peru	152	148	161	146	3,643	3,530	3,697	2,959	553.8	522.5	595.2	432.0
Surinam	49	62	70	77	2,580	2,532	1,736	2,435	126.4	157.0	121.5	187.5
Uruguay	38	47	42	46	3,095	2,672	3,036	1,783	117.6	125.6	127.5	82.0
Venezuela	100	100	75	—	1,200	1,120	1,067	—	120.0	112.0	80.0	—
Total South America	6,658	7,666	7,667	7,820	1,487	1,573	1,533	1,412	9,898.9	12,057.4	11,750.9	11,041.0
Europe:												
France	43	58	67	79	3,567	3,779	3,731	4,013	153.4	219.2	250.0	317.0
Greece	44	28	35	42	3,152	3,421	3,749	3,510	138.7	95.8	131.2	147.4
Italy	409	341	311	332	4,600	4,285	4,518	4,819	1,461.1	1,405.0	1,600.0	1,600.0
Portugal	80	96	92	88	3,841	3,683	3,879	3,928	307.3	353.6	356.9	345.7
Spain	160	162	164	156	4							

Morocco	10 :	18 :	15 :	14 :	3,590 :	2,444 :	3,527 :	3,464 :	35.9 :	44.0 :	52.9 :	48.5
Belgian Congo	416 :	408 :	405 :	— :	921 :	970 :	963 :	— :	383.2 :	395.6 :	390.0 :	—
French Camerouns	13 :	17 :	17 :	18 :	800 :	841 :	859 :	889 :	10.4 :	14.3 :	14.6 :	16.0
French Equatorial Africa	53 :	68 :	69 :	70 :	928 :	1,262 :	1,262 :	1,286 :	49.2 :	85.8 :	87.1 :	90.0
French Togoland	29 :	35 :	33 :	— :	855 :	857 :	909 :	— :	22.8 :	30.0 :	30.0 :	—
French West Africa	1,985 :	2,025 :	2,129 :	— :	616 :	762 :	845 :	— :	1,222.6 :	1,543.0 :	1,800.0 :	—
Madagascar	1,712 :	2,050 :	2,000 :	— :	1,256 :	1,203 :	— :	— :	2,151.1 :	2,466.2 :	— :	—
Union of South Africa and Swaziland	— :	— :	— :	— :	— :	— :	— :	— :	15.6 :	33.0 :	30.0 :	23.0
Total Africa	6,989 :	7,677 :	7,865 :	7,597 :	1,119 :	1,257 :	1,338 :	1,141 :	7,818.1 :	9,653.5 :	10,524.3 :	8,669.6
Asia:												
Iran	557 :	620 :	610 :	550 :	1,750 :	1,774 :	1,754 :	1,818 :	974.7 :	1,100.0 :	1,070.0 :	1,000.0
Iraq	545 :	425 :	500 :	550 :	1,151 :	941 :	1,300 :	1,273 :	627.2 :	400.0 :	650.0 :	700.0
Syria	12 :	7 :	7 :	6 :	2,200 :	2,875 :	2,857 :	2,873 :	26.4 :	20.0 :	20.0 :	16.7
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	99 :	104 :	173 :	120 :	2,876 :	2,928 :	2,201 :	2,208 :	284.7 :	304.5 :	380.7 :	265.0
Burma	10,780 :	11,150 :	10,750 :	11,500 :	1,289 :	1,408 :	1,209 :	1,461 :	13,900.0 :	15,700.0 :	13,000.0 :	16,800.0
Cambodia 2/	2,853 :	3,173 :	2,842 :	2,900 :	987 :	1,062 :	969 :	1,034 :	2,817.0 :	3,368.6 :	2,755.0 :	3,000.0
Ceylon	920 :	896 :	1,025 :	1,000 :	1,330 :	1,440 :	1,312 :	1,450 :	1,223.4 :	1,345.0 :	1,345.0 :	1,450.0
China, Taiwan	1,912 :	1,954 :	1,929 :	1,950 :	2,388 :	2,702 :	2,777 :	2,821 :	4,565.0 :	5,279.3 :	5,356.5 :	5,500.0
India 2/	175,448 :	79,320 :	79,447 :	82,000 :	1,089 :	1,199 :	1,053 :	1,222 :	82,150.0 :	95,112.4 :	83,688.3 :	100,200.0
Indonesia	15,939 :	16,500 :	16,700 :	17,000 :	1,450 :	1,495 :	1,529 :	1,529 :	23,118.3 :	24,674.5 :	25,400.0 :	26,000.0
Japan 4/	7,754 :	7,970 :	7,987 :	8,020 :	3,394 :	3,747 :	3,935 :	4,100 :	26,316.6 :	29,862.4 :	31,430.4 :	32,884.8
Korea, South	2,550 :	2,710 :	2,730 :	2,740 :	2,567 :	2,214 :	2,711 :	2,810 :	6,546.0 :	7,400.0 :	7,400.0 :	7,700.0
Laos 3/	1,391 :	1,530 :	1,500 :	1,530 :	697 :	756 :	733 :	752 :	970.0 :	1,157.4 :	1,100.0 :	1,150.0
Malaya	836 :	889 :	901 :	916 :	1,739 :	1,950 :	1,955 :	1,747 :	1,453.4 :	1,733.8 :	1,761.7 :	1,600.0
Pakistan 2/	23,226 :	22,451 :	22,962 :	22,500 :	1,207 :	1,349 :	1,243 :	1,244 :	28,023.9 :	30,280.5 :	28,541.8 :	28,000.0
Philippines	6,264 :	6,840 :	6,661 :	6,848 :	1,054 :	1,078 :	1,057 :	1,126 :	6,603.3 :	7,376.3 :	7,038.9 :	7,709.9
Thailand	13,153 :	14,238 :	11,308 :	13,014 :	1,162 :	1,285 :	1,119 :	1,206 :	15,281.2 :	18,291.6 :	12,652.2 :	15,700.0
Vietnam, South	4,330 :	5,587 :	5,992 :	6,050 :	1,201 :	1,188 :	1,049 :	1,165 :	5,200.0 :	6,635.0 :	6,285.0 :	7,050.0
Nepal	3,250 :	3,200 :	3,200 :	3,300 :	757 :	719 :	750 :	803 :	2,460.0 :	2,300.0 :	2,400.0 :	2,650.0
Total Asia, excluding Communist areas 5/	173,382 :	181,133 :	178,762 :	184,057 :	1,294 :	1,396 :	1,309 :	1,419 :	224,297.5 :	252,773.4 :	233,920.4 :	261,136.6
China, Mainland	59,200 :	64,000 :	64,500 :	68,000 :	2,259 :	2,266 :	2,326 :	2,647 :	133,730.0 :	145,000.0 :	150,000.0 :	180,000.0
Total Communist areas 5/	65,000 :	70,250 :	70,900 :	75,000 :	2,174 :	2,186 :	2,236 :	2,527 :	141,280.0 :	153,600.0 :	158,500.0 :	189,500.0
Total Asia	238,382 :	251,383 :	249,662 :	259,057 :	1,534 :	1,617 :	1,572 :	1,740 :	365,577.5 :	406,373.4 :	392,510.4 :	450,636.6
Oceania:												
Australia 2/	37 :	53 :	48 :	52 :	4,603 :	3,396 :	4,958 :	4,712 :	170.3 :	180.0 :	238.0 :	245.0
Total Oceania	108 :	126 :	110 :	123 :	2,461 :	2,218 :	2,700 :	2,746 :	268.0 :	279.5 :	319.0 :	343.2
World total	256,372 :	270,928 :	269,013 :	278,432 :	1,537 :	1,621 :	1,580 :	1,729 :	394,115.4 :	439,183.7 :	425,211.8 :	481,463.0
Non-Communist countries	190,980 :	200,232 :	197,688 :	203,018 :	1,320 :	1,422 :	1,345 :	1,434 :	252,063.9 :	284,712.6 :	265,881.1 :	291,156.8
Communist countries	65,392 :	70,696 :	71,325 :	75,414 :	2,172 :	2,185 :	2,234 :	2,523 :	142,051.5 :	154,471.1 :	159,330.7 :	190,306.2

1/ Crops harvested in Northern Hemisphere during the latter part of the year, together with those harvested in Asia from November to May, are combined with crops harvested in Southern Hemisphere countries during the first part of the following year. Harvested acreage is shown unless data for planted acreage only are available. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Planted acreage. 4/ Tentative revisions through 1954. 5/ Mainland China, North Korea, and North Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States officers, results of office research and other information.

SESAME SEED 1/: Production in specified countries and estimated world total, averages 1935-59 and 1950-54, annual 1954-58

Countries	Average		1954	1955	1956	1957 2/	1958 2/
	1935-39	1950-54					
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
El Salvador.....		4.5	2.1	2.0	3.5	2.5	3.0
Mexico.....	28.6	96.1	100.1	100.6	110.0	124.5	111.9
Nicaragua.....		12.3	9.6	5.6	3.9	7.6	
United States.....			.6	2.1	2.0	4.5	6.0
Total 3/.....	28.7	114.1	113.5	111.4	120.6	140.3	127.1
Colombia.....	4/ .3	14.4	11.2	10.1	12.1	22.0	27.6
Venezuela.....	4/ 1.0	4.2	7.7	5.5	14.3	23.2	28.7
Total 3/.....	1.6	23.6	24.4	16.6	27.5	45.5	56.5
Greece.....	12.0	13.1	13.0	14.1	10.3	11.5	8.9
Total (Including U.S.S.R. : in Europe and Asia 3/).....	30.6	28.7	23.3	24.7	20.0	20.8	20.0
Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi: 4/	11.0	6.1	6.6	5.5	6.1	6.5	6.3
Egypt.....	6.4	14.0	16.5	18.7	19.4	15.9	16.1
Ethiopia and Eritrea.....	8.9	35.9	38.6	41.9	38.6	38.6	44.1
French Equatorial Africa.....	4/ 2.0	4/ 5.0	4.6	4.4	5.3	8.8	9.4
Nigeria 5/.....	14.8	14.2	18.1	21.0	18.1	18.4	18.5
Sudan.....	35.6	100.9	98.2	134.0	168.8	144.9	153.6
Tanganyika 5/.....	4/ 7.7	5.5	6.5	5.1	7.5	7.3	8.8
Uganda.....	4/ 33.0	33.4	37.5	33.0	30.9		
Total 3/.....	129.9	228.2	241.0	277.6	305.5	290.9	306.3
Burma.....	49.3	49.8	40.6	49.3	61.3	38.6	56.5
China, Mainland.....	4/ 910.0	6/ 803.0	6/ 716.0	6/ 475.0	6/ 385.0	6/ 340.0	6/ 500.0
India.....	7/ 562.2	558.7	664.2	511.8	495.0	396.5	552.2
Iran.....	7.3	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.6	11.6
Iraq.....	5.5	14.1	17.4	13.3	14.2	17.0	
Japan.....	4.4	6.0	5.4	5.5	6.3	5.6	5.5
Pakistan.....	7/	37.2	40.3	42.6	43.0	40.3	38.1
Syria.....	4/ 4.0	9.1	15.6	14.4	11.5	3.3	
Thailand.....	1.1	9.7	10.9	12.3	14.3	14.4	18.4
Turkey (Europe and Asia).....	31.8	29.2	27.6	22.0	19.3	16.5	
Total 3/.....	1,595.5	1,547.7	1,577.5	1,180.2	1,086.0	909.4	1,253.1
Total world.....	1,786.3	1,942.3	1,979.7	1,610.5	1,559.6	1,406.9	1,763.0

1/ Southern Hemisphere sesame crops, which are harvested early in the calander year, are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere which are harvested in the latter months of the same year.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries.

4/ Less than 5 years.

5/ Commercial purchases.

6/ Unofficial estimates.

7/ Pakistan included with India.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad and related information.

Practically every country in Northern and Central Africa produces some sesame seed. About two-thirds of the output is in North Africa, where the Sudan is the major producer. The Sudanese harvest in 1958 was up 5 percent from 1957 but was 10 percent less than the record 1956 crop. Production changed little in Central Africa last year.

Asia produces over two-thirds of the world's sesame seed each year, but supplies less than one-third of the relatively small quantity annually exported. Since 1955 India has been the leading producer. Through 1954 Mainland China was the largest producer, but Communist Chinese production plans excluded sesame seed in 1955, and production declined sharply.

Indian production last year was 40 percent above the reduced output of 1957. This increase is attributed to a slightly larger acreage and a sharp increase in yields.

Communist China produced almost 50 percent more sesame seed in 1958 than in the previous year. The acreage remained relatively unchanged, but yields were up sharply from 1957 and were around the 1935-39 level. Following a poor year in 1957, Burma's 1958 sesame seed crop was slightly better than average. Thailand's 1958 crop was up one-fourth from 1957. In recent years, Thailand has exported about one-half of the sesame seed produced.

EGG PRODUCTION AND CHICKEN NUMBERS RISE

Egg production in 30 major producing countries reached a total of 152 billion in 1958. This was another record high, 2 percent above 1957, and continued the generally upward trend since World War II, but at a slightly more moderate rate. In the 30 countries, excluding the United States, egg production was up 4 percent, compared with 6 percent in 1957.

Production in the United States of 64.3 billion eggs in 1958 was down about 1 percent from 1957. U.S. output in the early months of 1959 has been higher than last year owing to the larger size of the present laying flock and a higher rate of lay. This high rate of production is expected to continue through most of 1959.

Egg production in Canada in 1958 is estimated at 5.5 billion, up 2 percent from 1957. Output continued heavy in the first part of 1959. While early indications are that flock replacement hatchings are down--6.6 percent less in the first quarter--the announcement May 7, 1959 that the existing price basis of 44 cents per dozen, grade A, large, delivered to Montreal will continue for another 12 months will tend to maintain a high rate of production during this period.

Mexican egg output, also influenced by a government support program, remained at an estimated 2.7 billion. Imports from the United States were down sharply for the first half of 1958 although larger amounts of market eggs were allowed in during the last 6 months.

EGGS: Production in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1956, 1957 and 1958 preliminary

Continent and country	Average 1951-55	1956	1957	1958
	Million eggs	Million eggs	Million eggs	Million eggs
North America and Caribbean:				
Canada	4,320	4,852	5,358	5,453
Cuba <u>1/</u>	92	136	275	315
Mexico <u>1/</u>	2,293	2,500	2,700	2,700
United States	64,220	65,747	64,679	64,322
South America:				
Argentina	3,196	3,350	3,400	3,500
Brazil	4,192	5,294	5,647	6,000
Colombia	1,250	1,297	1,300	1,350
Peru <u>1/</u>	481	497	489	498
Europe:				
Austria	832	1,044	1,161	1,215
Belgium	2,175	2,640	2,720	2,800
Denmark	2,162	2,314	2,324	2,456
Finland <u>2/</u>	550	594	621	702
France	7,200	8,000	8,200	8,500
Germany, West	5,549	5,825	6,250	6,600
Greece	516	600	630	650
Ireland	950	894	800	786
Italy	5,725	6,070	6,197	6,400
Netherlands	3,798	3,906	4,680	4,680
Norway <u>1/</u>	502	560	529	576
Spain	2,200	2,550	2,640	2,750
Sweden	1,390	1,460	1,500	1,550
Switzerland	531	530	536	536
United Kingdom <u>3/</u>	9,098	10,500	11,100	11,556
Yugoslavia	1,124	1,300	1,509	1,650
Africa:				
Egypt	513	640	756	810
Union of South Africa <u>2/</u>	947	1,000	1,150	950
Asia and Oceania:				
Australia <u>2/</u>	1,876	2,328	2,520	2,196
Japan	5,312	6,638	7,036	7,458
Philippines, Rep. of the	972	1,100	1,200	1,350
Turkey	1,074	1,300	1,193	1,400
Total of above countries	135,040	145,466	149,100	151,709

1/ Less than five year average.

2/ Years ending June 30 of year stated.

3/ Years ending May 31 of following year.

CHICKENS: Numbers in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1956-58

Continent and country	Date 1/	Average 1951-55	1956	1957	1958
		Thousand chickens	Thousand chickens	Thousand chickens	Thousand chickens
North America and Caribbean:					
Canada	December 1	38,174	38,850	43,270	45,979
Cuba		7,200	7,900	8,350	9,000
Mexico 2/	March	60,000	72,000	74,000	75,000
United States	January 1	408,641	382,846	390,137	370,884
South America:					
Argentina 2/		43,600	47,000	50,000	55,000
Brazil 2/	December 31	131,854	152,487	157,751	163,000
Colombia	October 1	23,634	23,736	23,700	24,400
Peru		11,197	11,828	11,648	11,850
Venezuela		9,500	11,082	13,742	16,969
Europe:					
Austria	December 3	8,264	8,944	9,412	9,503
Belgium	December 31	15,160	16,000	17,000	16,000
Denmark	July 16	23,554	24,704	23,060	26,258
Finland	June 15	5,700	5,975	6,330	6,563
France		86,500	95,650	97,500	101,750
Germany, West	December	52,108	52,302	55,977	56,834
Greece 3/	November 30	11,094	13,300	14,000	14,500
Ireland	June	15,042	13,527	12,406	12,135
Italy 2/		76,250	83,000	84,500	86,000
Netherlands	December	17,436	21,104	24,618	24,862
Norway	June 20	5,190	5,241	5,627	5,601
Spain 2/		20,675	24,300	25,000	26,000
Sweden 2/	April	11,362	11,640	11,600	11,600
Switzerland	April	6,248	6,402	6,500	6,570
United Kingdom	December	59,815	63,943	68,958	69,930
Yugoslavia	January	18,806	22,566	22,613	24,912
Africa, Asia and Oceania:					
Australia	December	11,500	14,000	15,000	16,500
Japan	February	41,369	42,589	45,341	47,000
Philippines, Rep. of the	December	37,174	49,776	51,839	52,469
Turkey 2/		21,138	21,500	25,315	28,000
Union of South Africa		11,125	11,200	11,324	9,350
Total of above countries:		1,289,310	1,355,392	1,406,518	1,424,419

1/ Year end estimates (October-December) shown under following year for comparison. Thus, for Colombia, the October 1, 1957 estimate is shown under 1958.

2/ Less than 5 year average.

3/ All poultry.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS
World Summaries

June 25, 1959

Egg production in the United Kingdom increased 4 percent in 1958 compared with 5 percent in 1957. Britain is now nearly self-sufficient, with imported shell and processed eggs accounting for only about 5.7 percent of total consumption.

Netherlands production of eggs remained at about the same level in 1958 as in 1957. Output is estimated again at about 4.7 billion eggs. The Dutch exports go mainly to West Germany where imports remain high in spite of increased production.

Production of eggs in Denmark was up about 6 percent in 1958, following only a very slight increase in 1957. Danish egg producers are concerned as to the possible impact of the Common Market on their exports but are continuing to improve quality and reduce costs of production as the best means of meeting increased competition.

Swiss egg production remained about the same in 1958 as in 1957, due mainly to government policy. There are indications, however, that this may change, possibly this year.

Ireland's output of eggs was down again last year as was that of both Australia and of the Union of South Africa. All 3 countries are experiencing difficulty in marketing their surplus production now that Britain no longer provides a major market.